

on those fifteen years of constant war which left Ireland a scene of desolation such as was never witnessed in any Christian land. But the events of Elizabeth's reign were swept over with just a sketch which suggested rather than portrayed the misery and suffering to which Ireland was condemned under her rule. Though Father Burke disclaimed any desire to wake up revengeful feelings by painting too vividly the tyranny and oppression to which the Irish people had been subjected, it is difficult to imagine that any man loving justice and liberty could listen unmoved to the recital of robbery and outrage to which the Irish were subjected at the hands of Mr. Froude's "civilizers." Unlike Mr. Froude, the Irish advocate goes into the camp of his enemies to seek weapons of defence. Every quotation upon which he appealed to the American people for a verdict against the policy of England in his native land is drawn from English sources, and some of the most damaging evidence is furnished by State papers of England which Mr. Froude found it convenient to ignore. As the arraignment of England's treatment of Ireland proceeds the position of Mr. Froude becomes more untenable, and the natural love of Americans for justice makes them sympathize rather with the people who have been the victims of fraud and violence than with their oppressors.

**THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.**—After the fierce battle at Boston of human skill, bravery and persistence against the raging flames which in a few hours swept away property of enormous value, we get at last the most important item in the vivid narrative of the terrible catastrophe, which the careful correspondents of the HERALD have spread before its readers. The return of the killed, wounded and missing tells with mournful force its story of the sad Sunday. Three are named as killed, while it is stated that five, whose identity is unknown, are buried under fallen walls in one locality. Ten are numbered as seriously wounded. Probably half of them will be added to the dead list. Five more are missing—in other words, dead, and their bodies not recovered. So we have eighteen lives lost in this disastrous conflagration—eighteen lives as precious as any on the earth, lives of young, vigorous, devoted men, who shrank not from danger and death in the road of duty. What grief, what woe and mourning does this record suggest! Every true heart will respond to the sighs of the bereaved, every noble nature drop a tear over the dead and breathe a prayer for the recovery of the wounded. While we pay the tribute of grief and sympathy we shall fail in proper gratitude if we neglect to profit from the lesson so fatally emphatic by the prompt adoption of all means calculated to prevent the recurrence of such horrors.

**A SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY FISH.**—It is rumored from Washington that Mr. William M. Everts, the eminent lawyer, is to succeed Mr. Fish as Secretary of State in President Grant's Cabinet. Mr. Everts has acknowledged ability in his profession, but whether he is fitted for the position for which he is now named is a question his own judgment will doubtless enable him to decide. The general sentiment favors the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury from this city. It seems eminently proper that the metropolis of the Union should be represented in the Cabinet through that office, and it will be unfortunate if a rivalry between Mr. Henry Clews and Mr. E. D. Morgan should deprive us of the position, especially as neither of these candidates would be the choice of the merchants and financiers of New York.

**PROVIDING FOR SETTLE.**—Judge Settle, of North Carolina, the chairman of the last National Convention of the republican party, who was defeated for Congress in the State election, is to be consoled by a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. This will be an ample recompense for the former disappointment, and, considering the value of the position, it is fortunate for Judge Settle that he did not run for Congress at the general election in November, when General Grant's personal popularity would have dragged him to success.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

General Grindley, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Robert Patterson is lying ill of pneumonia in Philadelphia.

Captain Bristow, of the steamship Oceanic, is at the New York Hotel.

General Horace Porter arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

General Edward M. Lee, of Kansas, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

General William S. Pike, of New Orleans, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Butler is reported to be a candidate for Speaker Blaine's chair. "Not just now."

Commodore McKim, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A venerable old gentleman in Framingham, Mass., was voted at fifteen Presidential elections.

Señor Emilio Bernard, the Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, is in town at the Olerand Hotel.

Señor M. L. Lamer, of the Argentine Legation, is among the late arrivals at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will this morning leave the Brevoort House for his home at Quincy, Mass.

M. Henri Rochefort is said to be about to be transferred to Fort Lamalgue, near Toulon, to remain indefinitely.

General John C. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor elect of this State, has gone to Janesville, Wis., where he will remain a few days.

The Princess Mathilde, who was extremely partial to Thérèse Gantier, went to see him laid out after death, and wept abundantly on withdrawing.

Mr. Walter Williams, an English gentleman, who has been for some time in this country, yesterday returned to the Brevoort House from the Far West.

A Western man set a trap for a weasel and caught his mother-in-law. A suit at law for damages followed, and an otherwise peaceful family was broken up.

The historian, Merle d'Aubigne, has left it, it is said, two nearly complete volumes on his favorite theme of the Reformation, carrying down the record to the death of Luther.

The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, attended by a numerous suite, arrived lately at Florence, Italy, where she will remain for several days.

Mr. A. D. Reed, a Chicago banker, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Although this gentleman was a loser through the fire in Boston, as well as when in Chicago, he is not a "broken Reed."

The Rev. Achilles Daunt's election to the vacant prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, is thought to be the first serious manifestation of the purpose of the Low Church party to carry everything in the world in their own way.

## LIVINGSTONE

### Herald Special Report from London.

#### The Royal Geographical Society's Resolution of Thanks for the Herald African Search Enterprise.

#### Sir Henry Rawlinson's Letter Conveying the Council Resolution to New York.

#### The Victoria Gold Medal of 1873 Voted to Stanley.

#### First Official Honor of the Coming Year.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British capital:—

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The following is an extract from a letter which has been addressed to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of the New York HERALD, by Sir Henry Rawlinson, conveying the expression of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society of its appreciation of the service which the American special search for Livingstone in Africa has rendered to the cause of science and humanity:—

THE THANKS OF THE SOCIETY.

Sir Henry Rawlinson says:—

Sir—I have much pleasure in communicating to you a resolution which has just been voted by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society in the words which I subjoin, viz:—

Resolved, That the President shall, in the name of the Council, cordially thank James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for the generous and philanthropic spirit in which he conceived the idea of relieving Dr. Livingstone, and also for having supplied the funds for that purpose.

THE VICTORIA MEDAL TO STANLEY.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's letter further communicates, officially, to Mr. Bennett the fact that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society has voted Mr. Stanley, the commander of the HERALD expeditionary search corps lately serving in Africa, a Victoria gold medal for 1873, thus anticipating years, an exceptional honor in compliment to the recipient and his service.

## PRINCE BISMARCK.

### The German Premier in the Hands of His Physician.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, 1872.

His Excellency the Prince Premier of Germany, Bismarck, has been seized with illness during his temporary recess retreat at his home.

One of the Prince's attending physicians has gone from this city to Varsin to prescribe for him.

## GERMANY.

### Royal Resolution for Legislative Control of the Prussian Peers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, 1872.

Official Prussian telegrams continue to intimate that His Majesty Emperor William will secure a majority in the upper house of the Prussian Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary, to carry the Country Reform Bill.

## INDIA.

### Viceroy Visit of State to the City of Bombay—Brilliant Reception and Preparation for a Gorgeous Native Asiatic Salutation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOMBAY, Nov. 14, 1872.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of the Empire of India, is now visiting Bombay for the first time.

On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant reception.

His Lordship will hold a public audience on Saturday, when many of the Indo-Asiatic Sovereigns and Princes will be received.

Great preparations are making for the ceremony, which will be accompanied by all the gorgeous display usual on such occasions in the territory of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

It is expected that the Viceroy will remain about a week in Bombay, and then go to Puna for a few days, and thence via Nagpur and Jabalpur to Calcutta.

### Conciliation by the British Crown a Necessity for Native Indian Content.

Lord Northbrook's visit to and reception in Bombay, with his resolve for affording a brilliant audience to the native princes of the surrounding and neighboring territories results to a very great extent from the necessity which just now exists for English conciliation in that direction. Many of the Indian princes, who are called England's "allies," complain that her political agents assume a position in their States different from the position originally intended in the treaties, or sanads, made with the British government. In these treaties they agreed to receive British representatives at their Courts, but there was no authority given, they alleged, to such representatives to interfere in the internal administration or private affairs of the chiefs.

Some of the European political officers have no sympathy with the natives. They dislike them and keep aloof from them, knowing little of their manners and customs and etiquette, and in some cases only speaking their language in a sort of kid-glove politeness.

The Indian sovereigns and chiefs complain:—

First.—They cannot get to the ear of the head of the government. They use one of their own expressions, "cannot speak with their own lips and hear with their own ears."

Second.—They feel the position assumed by the political agent to be one of command, instead of one of friendship. Their ministers or subordinates are shown favor by him, and they are supported by his influence.

Third.—Their private affairs are pried into with a minute and degrading curiosity.

Fourth.—The faults found in their character or administration by the political agent are published by the government, without any opportunity being given to them of refuting the accusations or affording explanation.

Fifth.—There is too much interference in all matters of their administration. There is a pushing and forcing changes, whether reforms or not, which ought to be done gradually, but which, done as at present, create fear and discontent. In a word, we are raising distrust and dislike where we should have gained confidence and good will.

## STORM IN STRALSUND.

### Whirl of a Terrible Gale in the Prussian Pomeranian Fortifications.

#### Storm, Fire and Flood on the West Shore of the Strait—Sudden Inundation and Loss of Property and Life.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

Telegrams which have been received in this city, dated at different points in Germany, report that the gale of wind which prevailed last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast.

AT STRALSUND.

Its effects were most disastrous.

Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor, the town was inundated and during the height of the storm

A FIRE broke out among the warehouses, which spread rapidly and is still burning.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Several lives are reported lost, and many persons have been severely injured.

STRALSUND.

has a peculiar topographical situation on the west shore of the narrow strait which separates the island Rugen from the mainland of the Prussian Pomeranian province. The arsenal is a fine building, as are also the lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, gymnasium, libraries and other public institutions. The harbor is safe for vessels drawing fifteen feet of water, but is very difficult of access. Stralsund was formerly a Hanse town. Its defensive works have been vastly strengthened since the year 1815.

### The Fire Extinguished and the Storm and Flood Subsiding—Disastrous Details Expected from the Coast Line.

STRALSUND, Nov. 14—Evening.

The storm has abated and the water is subsiding.

The fire, after destroying several large buildings, has been extinguished.

THE INUNDATION.

extended along the entire coast.

Details of the storm and disasters have not yet come to hand; but the damage done on sea and shore must be immense.

## HAMBURG.

### The Burgher German City Snowed by Storm of Rain and Snow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14, 1872.

A severe rain and snow storm, accompanied by a heavy gale, has prevailed in this section of country for several days.

The telegraph wires have been prostrated in all directions.

The country is flooded, and news has been received that at Lubeck the Custom House and many warehouses are submerged.

## FRANCE.

### Parliamentary Agitation Over the Definite Establishment of the Republic.

#### Caucus of Members of the Right—The Monarchy Impossible—Conservatism and Radicalism in Conflict—Reclamation to the President.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1872.

During the session of the National Assembly to-day a bill for the reform of the jury system was debated.

A Deputy took occasion to remark in the course of his speech that the republic was definitively established.

He was instantly interrupted by exclamations from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation of the Chamber subsided.

### Political Caucus and Plan of Party Fusion—Extra Legislative Reclamation to the President.

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1872.

A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to the Right Wing and Right Centre was held to-night. A coalition of the conservative factions in the Assembly was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted declaring that while they recognize the impossibility of a restoration of the monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the conservatives and the radicals; demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly conservative line of policy; and warning him that he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurances required.

## KING AMADEUS.

### The Monarch of Spain Invalided by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1872.

His Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, is confined to his apartments in the palace, in consequence of an attack of illness.

A report which was circulated from the Palace during the evening states that the indisposition of the King is caused by a cold, and is in nowise serious.

## SPAIN.

### Press Alarm of Military Affiliation with Conspirators Against the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Epoca newspaper, in its issue to-day, calls the attention of the government to what it terms the gravity of the situation at the government arsenal, near Cadix, where, according to a recent letter in its columns, a conspiracy had been discovered. The Epoca still fears the occurrence of serious troubles among the men engaged there, and urges the government to "take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment."

It is feared that there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected parties in the city of Cadix.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Arrival of the Steamer Japan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1872.

The steamer Japan arrived to-day, thirty-three days from Hong Kong, with the following passengers for New York and Europe:—

For New York—William McGregor, M. P. Evans, E. W. Balt, John Dutton, S. Shiraumi, Yonchi Sadomori, Inayne Machida Sadomori, Sigo Todaiishi Teimora, Kanetomo Mori.

For Europe—M. Decaloe, W. Herbert and W. R. Taylor.

The steamer brings 14,468 packages of tea, 719 packages of silk and 4,533 packages of merchandise.

## ENGLAND.

### National Movement for the Aid of the Boston Sufferers by Fire.

#### Severe Storm and Wrecks Off Coast—Fifty Lives Lost—The United States Flag Displayed in the Provinces.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

A meeting called for the purpose of collecting and forwarding aid to the sufferers by the Boston fire calamity was held yesterday in the town of Boston, Lincolnshire.

It was resolved by the people to aid their brethren who have been stricken in the English Boston's great American namesake, and subscriptions for that purpose are now being secured.

Measures for the relief of the Boston sufferers are also being taken in London.

It was at first suggested that all subscriptions should be placed in the hands of Mr. Moran, United States Chargé d'Affaires in England, to be sent to Boston, but the merchants have expressed a desire to remit direct to that city the amounts they may subscribe.

Messrs. Baring Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and several other firms have already instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the people in Boston.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON HAS VOTED A resolution of respect for the conflagration in Boston and of sympathy with the inhabitants of the American city and for the whole American people, under what can be considered "no less than a national calamity."

OUTFLOW OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £136,000 during the past week.

### Sweep of Terrible Gales Off Coast—Fifty Lives Lost and Serious Destruction of Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The heavy gales which prevailed on the British coast yesterday were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels, including the bark Jorje and Hlawatha, have already been received.

Fifty lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared this number will be increased by reports of additional disasters.

### Citizen Respect for the American Flag.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

Sergeant Bates, the American who started on Tuesday last week to walk from Glasgow to London, bearing unfurled the flag of his country, has arrived at Bolton. Everywhere between the two cities he was greeted with the cheers of the people.

He reports that he has in no way been molested.

### A Coal Mine Inundated Suddenly and Many Lives Fatally Endangered.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Pelsall coal mine, in Staffordshire, was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work.

Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remain in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen and is rising on the Lower Lakes and thence over the Middle States, with northerly to westerly winds; occasional snow on Lake Ontario, but generally clearing cold weather; in New England southwesterly to northwesterly winds and clearing weather; rising barometers, northerly winds and clear from the Ohio Valley and the Gulf and the South Atlantic coasts; from the Northwest to Michigan and the Ohio Valley clearing and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer. The great wave of very high barometers passing eastward over the country from the Pacific coast has reached the Lower Mississippi Valley, but is still on the coast of Oregon.

Probabilities.

Over the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee, high barometers, northerly winds and clearing and clear cold weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, high pressure and clear and very cold weather, with frost on the Lower Lakes and thence over the Middle and New England States northwesterly winds, with occasional snow in Northern and Western New England, but generally clearing and clear cold weather.

### The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1871.	1872.
3 A. M. .... 46	3:30 P. M. .... 53
6 A. M. .... 46	6 P. M. .... 55
9 A. M. .... 50	9 P. M. .... 57
12 M. .... 54	12 P. M. .... 59
Average temperature yesterday .....	51½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....	52½

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

One half the number of operas originally promised the Academy of Music have now been rendered.

Niblo's has not opened as soon as was expected, but it is not likely that the new spectacle will be delayed much more than a week longer.

The debut of a Boston tenor is announced for the popular concerts of Association Hall on Saturday. We have been told that he is unusually fine.

A sky will be one of the adornments of Fechter's stage. It is constructed on a new principle, is dome-like in shape and movable at pleasure.

In addition to the Shakespearean entertainments at the theatres next week will be the readings of "Hamlet" and "Othello," by the veteran actor, Edwin Forrest, at Steiny Hall, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Shakespeare seems to have some friends left.

Aside from Miss Nelson's acting—which, it is expected, is to be among the chief features of the Winter—one of the charms of the revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at Booth's will be found in the delightful scenery prepared for Mr. Edwin Booth's first season as Romeo in his new theatre.

Miss Kate Bateman, with a full company of English artists will arrive here in a couple of weeks. She will appear about the 5th of January in her new play of "Medea." "Medea" is an adaptation from the French, written in blank verse, and in three acts. Some of the situations in the piece are said to be very effective and novel.

A number of theatrical people are anxious to do something for Boston. Mr. Maurice Neville is to give a lecture on dramatic art at the Cooper Institute; "Ade Wray" offers her services with her piece, "Whose Wife," and Signor Bizio writes from Pittsburgh saying he will assist at any entertainment undertaken in this city in aid of the sufferers. All this may be well enough, but Boston appears to be less anxious than some of the people willing to aid her.

Mr. Peter Gilsey and Mr. Day, of the new Windsor House, it is understood, intend building a new opera house up town. They consulted with a veteran in opera house construction the other day, and he advised them to fill the house with boxes, to be sold in fee simple, and not by the night or season. Hereafter people can say in their will, "I will and bequeath my opera box to my son when he comes of age, and also a white elephant, which I direct my executor to procure for him."

## GOLDSMITH MAID AND LUCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1872.

The racers Goldsmith Maid and Lucy arrived this morning from California on a special car. Bud Brown, the Black American champion, and his wife will be entertained at a banquet this evening at La Pierre House. The horses will winter at Bristol Pa.

## MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

### A Man Shot and Mortally Wounded by a New York Ruffian in a Barroom—Escape of the Murderer—"Oh, My God, Am I Going to Die, This Way?"

A few minutes after twelve o'clock this morning two police officers were seen running down Newark avenue to Police Headquarters, in Jersey City. They did not halt to satisfy the curiosity of those who stood and watched them in the streets, but hastened to make a report to the most serious that falls to the lot of an officer. "Sergeant," said one of them (Officer Pease), half out of breath, addressing Sergeant Lee, "there is a man shot at Roche's corner of Henderson and Steuben streets."

This was the meagre yet significant summary of a deliberate murder perpetrated when most of the citizens were slumbering. The streets were almost deserted, but the announcement that a murder was committed in their midst is one which strikes the law-abiding people of Jersey City with terror. They have not yet learned to become accustomed to midnight assassinations. Within fifteen minutes after the alarm was given fully two hundred persons collected in the neighborhood where the bloody scene was enacted. Officer Davis, of the Second precinct, was the first to respond to the call, and he was followed by Officer Dalton, of the First precinct, after whom came four officers at the same moment. They found a man lying senseless on the floor of a barroom. They looked around, but could not see the aggressor. "He has gone," ran across the railroad, said a voice from the outside. Two of the officers pursued, but they did not overtake the perpetrator of the murder.

The following particulars of the murder were gathered from Mr. Patrick Roche, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Henderson and Steuben streets:—

About twelve o'clock three men, Michael Doherty, John Doris and Thomas Donnellan, came into my place. They were disputing about some row which took place between them outside, and about which I know nothing. Donnellan, whom I have known to be a peaceable, good-natured kind of fellow, accused Doris with striking him outside, when Doris replied that he did so and would do so again. This was said in an aggravating tone, and Donnellan gave Doris a slap on the face. No sooner had he done so than Doris drew out a pistol and fired at Donnellan. The thing came so suddenly that I was thunderstruck for a moment. Donnellan cried out, "I am shot," but he did not fall. He leaped against the counter for about five minutes and then he quietly sat down, laying his hands upon his stomach. After a few moments more he fell back, saying, "Oh, my God! I am going to die, this way, smothering to that effect. The police had come in by this time."

Donnellan was taken away on a stretcher to the City Hospital. The ball took effect in the abdomen close to the navel. "The very place," remarked an officer, "where Jim Fisk was shot." No blood oozed from the wound, and it was concluded that internal hemorrhage was taking place. He was sinking so rapidly that it is hardly possible he is living now. These lines are before the readers of the HERALD. Donnellan resided at 185 Bay street, was nineteen years of age, a native of Ireland, and was married. He had been in this country about eight years. For his years he was a very stalwart man. The crime of his mother and brother on the streets soon after the occurrence excited the commiseration of all who were abroad in the neighborhood of the occurrence.

Doherty, who keeps a barroom at the corner of Railroad avenue and Henderson street, was arrested and locked up. Doris, the alleged murderer, was his bartender. As soon as he fired the fatal shot he decamped. Like all cowardly assassins, and he had not been arrested up to one o'clock. He belongs to the class of gamblers and ruffians in the Fourth ward of New York. He had followed Donnellan and quarrelled with him during the evening, and when he entered Roche's barroom he seemed inclined to renew the quarrel. He is about twenty-five years of age.

## TRUMBULL.

### The Illinois Senator Declines to Go Before the Country Touching Liberalism at Present.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13, 1872.

The HERALD correspondent called on Senator Trumbull to interview him on the recent election and probable future operations of the liberals, as well as to obtain Mr. Trumbull's views on the approaching Senatorial contest. Mr. Trumbull was leaving town at that precise moment for a week's absence, and was therefore unable, he said, "to grant the interview," and added:—

"If it were otherwise convenient I should hardly be willing to go before the country on public questions till we are further removed from the excitement of the late canvass and the people are in a frame of mind more calmly to consider the future."

### PREPARING FOR IMPEACHMENT.

#### A Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Mo., Nov. 14, 1872.

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee authorized to visit Kansas and prosecute their investigations looking to the impeachment of Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, met here to-day and commenced taking testimony. Of four members of the committee only two were present, Messrs. Wilson, of Indiana, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin. Mr. D. R. Anthony was examined in reference to Delahay's habits and the Osborn-Ingersoll case, and W. Clark in reference to the Iowa case. The investigation was a secret one. But little evidence has been elicited so far.

### A MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISASTER.

#### The Steamer St. Mary, from Memphis for Cincinnati, Sunk on Brandywine Bar, Below Cairo.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Chronicle says the steamer St. Mary's, which left Memphis for Cincinnati last night with 236 bales of cotton and ten passengers, struck a stump near Morris Landing at half-past nine at night, tearing a hole between her wheel and stern, causing her to sink in less than ten minutes in eighteen feet of water. When she struck she was headed for the bar opposite and ran upon it, but her bow swung around and she floated off and down the river nearly a mile to Brandywine Bar, upon which she now lies.

As far as known there were no lives lost, her passengers being carried safely to the bar and thence ashore in a lifeboat; but one of the firemen is missing. The steamer City of Chester passed soon after she settled and carried the passengers to Cairo. The St. Mary's was valued at \$36,000, and was insured in Cincinnati offices for \$16,000. The vessel can probably be raised.